

## II.—A Synoptic Revision of the Tanyrrhynchinæ (Curculionidæ). By GUY A. K. MARSHALL, F.Z.S.

IN the Berliner ent. Zeits. for 1886 (p. 100) the late Dr. Faust published a revision of Lacordaire's tribe Tanyrrhynchides, in which he then included seven genera. In 1889 he gave an additional table of the genera allied to *Myorrhinus*, two of which were described as new (Deutsche ent. Zeits. p. 140). Since that time a considerable number of new forms have been discovered which must be referred to this group, and, as many of these require new genera for their reception, it seems advisable to give a fresh working synopsis of the whole group. This revision has been rendered possible by the kindness of Dr. K. M. Heller, of Dresden, and Prof. Yngve Sjöstedt, of Stockholm, who have been good enough to lend me many types and co-types from their museums; and I am also much indebted to Mr. H. E. Andrewes for the loan of co-types of three Indian species described by Faust.

Before entering into any definition of the group, it may be well to point out that Faust, when dealing with *Tanyrrhynchus*, always treated *T. costirostris*, Boh., and its near allies as the typical forms of the genus. It was for the reception of these very species that, a few years ago, I proposed the genus *Stramia* (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1904, i. p. 140), and the validity of that genus has been confirmed by an examination of the type of *Tanyrrhynchus*, viz. *T. strigirostris*, Sparrm.

The species of *Stramia* differ not only from *Tanyrrhynchus*, but also from all the genera here associated with it, in the structure of the mouth-parts. The peduncle of the submentum is very markedly produced and the mentum itself is quite small, being very little larger than the peduncle, so that the maxillæ and their palpi are entirely exposed when the mandibles are closed. In the Tanyrrhynchinæ, as here defined, this condition never occurs. In their case the peduncle of the submentum is always small, sometimes very small, while the mentum is large (many times larger than the peduncle) and nearly fills the whole buccal cavity behind the mandibles, when closed; the maxillary palpi are thus entirely hidden (or occasionally their extreme apices may be seen just projecting beyond the apex of the mentum) and the maxillæ themselves are more or less completely hidden, being more exposed at the base the more the peduncle is developed. In addition to these buccal characters, *Stramia* may be dis-

tinguished from *Tanyrrhynchus* by its lateral scrobes, the internal denticulation of the intermediate tibiæ, the absence of a femoral tooth, the strong curvature of the scape at its apex, the much greater width of the episterna of the metasternum, &c. In the structure of its mouth-parts, as well as in many other characters, *Stramia* shows considerable affinity with *Hipporrhinus*, and I see no reason for altering my previous suggestion that it should be associated with that genus. For similar reasons the nearly allied genus *Solenorrhinus*, Sch., must also be removed into Lacordaire's Hipporrhinides.

With the removal of these two elements the mouth-parts of the genera of Tanyrrhynchinæ become sufficiently homogeneous in character. From what has been said above with regard to the mentum it is clear that they cannot be regarded as true Phanerognathi, and owing to the comparatively large size of that organ, in relation to the buccal cavity, it seems preferable to regard them as slightly transitional Adelognathi. From all of these latter, with the exception of the very distinct Brachycerinæ, they may be distinguished by a combination of two characters, viz.: the comparatively slender and prominent mandibles, and the absence of a mandibular scar; and these have probably been developed correlatively with the greater elongation of the rostrum, which also characterizes the group as compared with normal adelognaths. But here again there are signs of transition. In *Tanyrrh. strigirostris*, Sparrm., *T. squalidus*, Boh., and (what I take to be) *T. loripes*, Boh., there are faint indications of mandibular scars; but owing to their ill-defined character and outwardly oblique position, it seems improbable that they can really serve as supports for temporary false mandibles. They are perhaps mere rudiments indicating that the Tanyrrhynchinæ have comparatively recently diverged from the Otiorrhynchidæ, in the sense of Leconte and Horn. This is borne out by the apparent affinities which can be traced between *Aosseterus* and *Piazomias* (Tanymecides), *Sympiezorrhynchus* and *Ellimenistes* (Oosomides), and *Tanyrrhynchus* and *Eremnus* (Eremnides).

In many of the genera the position of the eyes is abnormal. In *Synaptocephalus*, *Myorrhinus*, *Anathresa*, and some *Haptomerus* they are more or less closely approximated on the forehead; but in *Stereorrhynchus*, *Umzila*, *Malosomus*, *Opseorrhinus*, *Atmesia*, *Euphalia*, and some *Haptomerus* they are situated considerably further forward, so as to be placed on what would normally be considered as the basal part of the rostrum. In the great majority of species the

rostrum presents the somewhat characteristic feature of being covered with scaling on the dorsal surface, but quite bare and very shiny beneath. In the genera allied to *Myorrhinus* and *Stereorrhynchus* the underside of the rostrum is apt to be more or less strongly compressed laterally, so that in cross-section it would appear to be roughly triangular with the apex downwards. The scrobes are always visible from above, at least at the insertion of the antennæ, and are usually quite dorsal in position, being sometimes very closely approximated and foveiform.

As at present known, the great majority of genera are peculiar to Africa, and only a few species are known from the following localities: Eastern Europe, Arabia, India, and Australia.

### Synopsis of Genera.

1. (18.) Corbels of posterior tibiæ cavernous or subcavernous, *i. e.* with their external margin bent inwards more or less broadly (narrowly in *Synptocephalus*).
2. (3.) Rostrum separated from head by a transverse impressed line.—\* Scape reaching thorax; claws connate at base; funicle with joint 2 much longer than 1, and 1 longer than 3; elytra without erect setæ ..... 1. *Sympiezorrhynchus*, Schh. (S. Africa.)
3. (2.) Rostrum continuous with the head.
4. (13.) Scape of antennæ exceeding anterior margin of eye.
5. (6.) Tarsal claws free.—Eyes lateral; scrobes sublateral; antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum, the two basal joints of funicle equal; tarsi with joint 1 as broad as 3; elytra with depressed setæ. 3. *Lipothyrea*, Pasc. (Australia.)
6. (5.) Tarsal claws connate at base.
7. (10.) Scrobes dorsal, very close together, the space between them narrower than base of scape; antennæ long and slender, the scape abruptly clavate.—Elytra with long

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\* In every case the characters given after the rule are always present in the section to which they belong, and they may or may not be present in the next corresponding section. They are not therefore absolutely discriminative characters, but will serve to facilitate exact determination of a genus.

erect setæ; antennæ inserted beyond middle of rostrum, but at some distance from apex.

8. (9.) Eyes lateral; funicle with joint 2 evidently longer than 1..... 4. *Zeugorygma*, Mshl. (S. Africa.)
9. (8.) Eyes dorsal, very close together, the space between them much narrower than the scape; the two basal joints of funicle subequal ..... 5. *Goniorrhinus*, Fst. (S. Africa.)
10. (7.) Scrobes sublateral, the space between them much broader than the base of the scape; antennæ shorter and thicker, the scape gradually dilated to apex.—Eyes lateral.
11. (12.) Antennæ inserted behind middle of rostrum, funicle with joint 2 scarcely longer than 3; prothorax scarcely narrower than the broadest part of the elytra; elytra broadest near base, strongly acuminate behind, each elytron with a minute apical spine; body with erect setæ; tarsi with joint 1 nearly as broad as 3 ..... 6. *Xynæa*, Pasc. (Australia.)
12. (11.) Antennæ inserted near apex of rostrum, funicle with joint 2 much longer than 3; prothorax much narrower than elytra; elytra broadest about middle, without apical spines; body with no erect setæ; tarsi with joint 1 much narrower than 3.. 2. *Bicodes*, gen. nov. (S. Africa.)
13. (4.) Scape of antennæ not exceeding anterior margin of eye; claws connate.
14. (15.) Rostrum long and strongly curved, narrower at the base than the space between the eyes; scrobe not deflected, but continued right up to the eye; funicle with the two basal joints equal, joint 7 as long as broad.—Elytra with erect setæ..... 7. *Synaptonyx*, Waterh. (Australia.)
15. (14.) Rostrum deflected, but almost straight, evidently broader at the base than the space between the eyes; scape strongly deflected, passing far below the eye; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 7 strongly transverse.

16. (17.) Rostrum distinctly narrowed from base to near apex, the apical margin dilated and with a short recurved process on each side; eyes lateral; prothorax only slightly narrower at apex than at base; elytra very broadly ovate, with subdepressed setæ. . . . . 8. *Euonyx*, gen. nov. (S. Africa.)
17. (16.) Rostrum parallel-sided, the apical margin not dilated, nor reflexed; eyes dorsal or subdorsal; prothorax much narrower at apex than at base; elytra elongate, with short erect setæ . . . . . 9. *Synaptocephalus*, Fst. (Africa.)
18. (1.) Corbels of posterior tibiæ open.
19. (20.) Scape not exceeding anterior margin of eye.—Claws connate; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2; elytra narrowly marginate at base . . . . . 10. *Aosseterus*, Schh. (S. Africa.)
20. (19.) Scape exceeding anterior margin of eye.
21. (42.) Rostrum continuous with the head.
22. (39.) Eyes dorsal or subdorsal, the space between them not broader than that between the bases of the antennæ.
23. (26.) Tarsal claws connate at base.
24. (25.) Femora unarmed; tarsi with joint 1 evidently narrower than 3 . . . . . 12. *Haptoomerus*, Fst. (Europe & Africa.)
25. (24.) All the femora with a distinct tooth; tarsi with joint 1 almost as broad as 3 . . . . . 11. *Myorrhinus*, Schh. (Europe.)
26. (23.) Tarsal claws free.
27. (28.) Head subglobose; eyes almost circular, situated quite close to the anterior margin of prothorax. . . . . 13. *Anathresa*, gen. nov. (S. Africa.)
28. (27.) Head elongate; eyes elongate, depressed and longitudinal, situated at extreme apex of head, the space between the posterior margin of eye and the apical margin of prothorax equal to, or greater than, the length of the eye.—Base of rostrum as broad as the head across the eyes.
29. (38.) Elytra ovate, without any humeral angle.
30. (31.) Intermediate coxæ contiguous; tarsi with joint 1 as broad as 3.

- Antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum . . . . . 14. *Stereorrhynchus*, Lac. (S. Africa.)
31. (30.) Intermediate coxæ separated; tarsi with joint 1 narrower than 3.
32. (37.) Basal margin of prothorax not bisinuate, truncate in middle; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2; elytra ovate.
33. (34.) Scrobes elongate, produced shallowly backwards; antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum. Rostrum longer than the head. . . . . 15. *Umzila*, gen. nov. (S. Africa.)
34. (33.) Scrobes foveiform, subapical; antennæ inserted nearer apex of rostrum.
35. (36.) Rostrum not longer than the head (measured to anterior margin of eye); episternal suture of metasternum obsolete . . . . . 16. *Malosomus*, Fst. (India, Arabia, Abyssinia.)
36. (35.) Rostrum evidently longer than the head; episternal suture of metasternum distinct and complete. . . . . 17. *Atmesia*, Pasc. (Australia.)
37. (32.) Basal margin of prothorax deeply bisinuate, sharply angulate in middle; funicle with joint 2 longer than 1; elytra globose. —Femora with a small tooth; elytra without setæ . . . . . 18. *Opseorrhinus*, Fst. (India.)
38. (29.) Elytra suboblong, with a distinct humeral angle.—Rostrum not longer than head; funicle with joint 2 slightly longer than 1; elytra without erect setæ. . . . . 19. *Euphalia*, Pasc. (Australia.)
39. (22.) Eyes lateral, the space between them always broader than the space between the bases of the antennæ.
40. (41.) Tarsal claws free; femora armed with a small tooth; posterior coxæ broader than the abdominal intercoxal process . . . . . 20. *Tanyrrhynchus*, Schh. (S. Africa.)
41. (40.) Tarsal claws connate at base; femora unarmed; posterior coxæ not broader than the abdominal intercoxal process . . . . . 21. *Eremnodes*, gen. nov. (Madagascar.)
42. (21.) Rostrum separated from head by a transverse impressed line.—Eyes compressed, subdorsal, the space

between them about as broad as that between the antennæ; the latter inserted close to apex, long and slender, the scape exceeding the anterior margin of the prothorax; scrobes continued broadly right up to the eyes; femora unarmed.

43. (44.) Tarsal claws connate; funicle with joint 1 much longer than 2; second tarsal joint narrowly elongate ..... 22. *Ephimerostylus*, Fst. (Africa.)
44. (43.) Tarsal claws free; funicle with joint 2 much longer than 1; second tarsal joint broadly triangular ..... 23. *Nastomma*, gen. nov. (S. Africa.)

### 1. SYMPIEZORRHYNCHUS, Schh.

*Sympiezorrhynchus*, Schh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 170 (1843).—Type *S. camelus*, Boh.

#### *Synopsis of Species.*

1. (4.) Prothorax with a broad dorsal elevation.
2. (3.) Eyes depressed, subdorsal, the space between them narrower than the diameter of the eye and bearing a deep frontal furrow; rostrum with a narrow, almost parallel-sided, dorsal elevation from antennæ to base, the space between the scrobes scarcely broader than the base of the scape; basal margin of prothorax strongly rounded; elytra globose ..... 1. *S. camelus*, Boh.
3. (2.) Eyes convex, lateral, the space between them much broader than the diameter of the eye and with only a shallow frontal impression; dorsal elevation of rostrum narrowest behind the antennæ and strongly dilated towards the base, the space between the scrobes much broader than the base of the scape; basal margin of prothorax subtruncate; elytra ovate ..... 2. *S. pulvinatus*, sp. n.
4. (1.) Prothorax not elevated dorsally, simply convex.
5. (6.) Eyes lateral, the space between them hardly narrower than the base of the rostrum ..... 3. *S. signatus*, Boh.
6. (5.) Eyes subdorsal, the space between them much narrower than the base of the rostrum ..... 4. *S. inafectatus*, Boh.

1. *Sympiezorrhynchus camelus*, Boh., Schh. *l. c.* p. 171.

NATAL: Malvern (*C. N. Barker*), Isipingo (*G. A. K. M.*).  
TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

2. *Sympiezorrhynchus pulvinatus*, sp. n.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Pallide viridis, fronte et prothoracis elevatione brunneis, elytrorum interstitiis 2 et 4 pallide brunnescentibus.

Caput convexum, oculis lateralibus, fronte lata, in medio minus profunde impressa. Rostrum a capite impressione profunda separatum, in dorso elevatum, elevatione versus basin valde ampliata et supra canaliculata. Prothorax transversus, postice subtruncatus, lateribus paulo rotundatus, prope basin latior, intra apicem leviter constrictus, supra late pulvinato-elevatus, gibbo rugoso inæquali. Elytra late ovata, ad basin conjunctim sinuata, subtiliter punctato-striata, interstitiis latis subplanis, setis brevissimis squamiformibus obsitis.

CAPE COLONY (*coll. Fry*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

3. *Sympiezorrhynchus signatus*, Boh., Schh. *l. c.* p. 173.

CAPE COLONY.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

4. *Sympiezorrhynchus inafectatus*, Boh., Schh. *l. c.* p. 172.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown (*coll. Fry*).

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

## 2. BICODES, gen. nov.

Caput breviter subconicum, cum rostro continuum. Rostrum capite longius, subparallelum, leviter arcuatum, subtus rotundatum et squamosum, scrobibus supernis, postice late sed parum profunde ad oculos continuatis. Antennæ sat validæ, prope apicem rostri insertæ, scapo leviter arcuato, ad apicem gradatim parum ampliato, funiculi articulo secundo quam primo perpaulum longiore. Prothorax postice bisinuatus, antice truncatus, nec pone oculos lobatus, intra apicem levissime constrictus. Elytra ovata, tenuiter punctato-striata, ad basin conjunctim emarginata, humeris nullis, setis vix perspicendis. Pedes sat validi; femora mutica; tibiæ intus non crenulata, posticæ corbulis valde cavernosis; tarsi articulo primo quam tertio multo angustiore, secundo evidenter transverso, unguiculis ad basin connatis. Abdomen segmento primo postice truncato, segmento 2=3+4. Coxis posticis elytra attingentibus; metasternum suturâ episterni omnino obsoletâ.



TYPE *B. vittatus*, sp. n.

This genus is extremely similar to *Sympiezorrhynchus*, but in this latter the head is separated from the rostrum by an impressed line, the episternal suture of the metasternum is quite distinct in the basal half, the posterior coxæ do not reach the elytra, the apical margin of the first abdominal segment is slightly sinuate, and finally the scrobe is continued backwards as a narrow curved furrow, quite distinct from the broad lateral impression of the rostrum.

The following is the only species at present known:—

1. *Bicodes vittatus*, sp. n.

Long. 3-4½, lat. 1½-2½ mm.

Piceus, læte viridi- aut aureo-viridi-squamosus; prothorax vittis duabus fuscis dorsalibus latis male definitis; elytra interstitiis 1 et 4 et 5 a basi ultra medium fusco-squamosis.

Caput convexum, fronte lata, in medio stria minuta instructa, oculis lateralibus convexis. Rostrum dorso subelevatum, supra fere planum, nec carinatum nec canaliculatum. Antennæ ferrugineæ, viridi-squosæ. Prothorax paulum latior quam longior, lateribus leviter rotundatus, prope basin latior, antice attenuatus; supra convexus, punctis parvis confluentibus (a squamis densis omnino conditis) undique obsitus, sed margine antico glabro impunctato. Elytra ovata, lateribus fortiter rotundata, prope medium latiora, punctato-striata, interstitiis latis subplanis sub squamositate nitidis et subtiliter coriaceis. Pedes ferruginei, viridi-squamosi.

NATAL: Frere (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

## 3. LIPOTHYREA, Pasc.

*Lipothyrea*, Pasc. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (5) ix. p. 375 (1882).

This genus was placed by Pascoe in the Leptopides, but it entirely lacks the mandibular scar, which is very well developed in the typical members of that group. It is certainly in a far more natural position among the Tanyrrhynchinae. There is only one species.

1. *Lipothyrea chloris*, Pasc. *l. c.*

AUSTRALIA: Port Bowen.

TYPE in the British Museum.

## 4. ZEUGORYGMA, Mshl.

*Zeugorygma*, Mshl. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1906, ii. p. 923.—Type *Z. hirta*, Mshl.

*Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 8. Vol. i.*

*Synopsis of Species.*

1. (2.) Scrobes foveiform, not continued posteriorly; rostrum not carinate; funicle with joints 3 and 4 equal . . . . . 1. *Z. hirta*, Mshl.  
 2. (1.) Scrobes continued posteriorly for some distance, their upper margin bearing a distinct carina; funicle with joint 3 longer than 4 . . . . . 2. *Z. orangiæ*, Mshl.

1. *Zeugorygma hirta*, Mshl. *l. c.* p. 924.

NATAL: Estcourt (*A. E. Haviland*), Frere (*G. A. K. M.*).  
 TYPE in the British Museum.

2. *Zeugorygma orangiæ*, Mshl. *l. c.* p. 924.

ORANGE COLONY: Bothaville (*Dr. H. Brauns*). CAPE COLONY: Port Elizabeth (*Dr. Brauns*).  
 TYPE in the British Museum.

5. GONIORRHINUS, Faust (*emend.*).

*Goniorhinus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1889, p. 142.

Faust states that in this genus the intermediate coxæ are contiguous; such, however, is not the case. These coxæ are narrowly separated as in all other genera of Tanyrrhynchinae except *Stereorrhynchus*, Lac.

1. *Goniorrhinus erinaceus*, Fst. *l. c.* p. 143.

TRANSVAAL.

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

## 6. XYNÆA, Pasc.

*Xynæa*, Pasc. Journ. Ent. ii. p. 419 (1865).

1. *Xynæa saginata*, Pasc. *l. c.* p. 420, pl. xvii. fig. 2.

AUSTRALIA: Gawler.

TYPE in the British Museum.

## 7. SYNAPTONYX, Waterh.

*Synaptonyx*, Waterh. Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1853, p. 187.

In the Munich Catalogue this genus is erroneously attributed to Wollaston.

1. *Synaptonyx ovatus*, Waterh. *l. c.* p. 187.

AUSTRALIA.

TYPE in the British Museum.

## 8. EUONYX, gen. nov.

Caput breve transversum, cum rostro continuum, oculis depressis distantibus lateralibus. Rostrum capite triplo longius, a basi versus apicem valde attenuatum, sed in ipso apice lateraliter reflexo-dilatatum, subtus compressum nudum nitidum; scrobes ad apicem tantum subdorsales, mox infra fortiter deflexi, longe sub oculis desinentes. Antennæ breves, in medio rostri insertæ, scapo marginem anticum oculi vix excedente, funiculi articulo primo quam secundo multo longiore, articulis apicalibus brevissimis transversis, clava late ovata. Prothorax antice et postice subtruncatus, nec pone oculos lobatus, nec ad apicem constrictus. Elytra late ovata, humeris nullis, tenuiter punctato-striata. Pedes mediocres, femoribus muticis, tibiis interne non crenulatis, corbulis posticis subcavernosis, tarsorum articulo tertio quam primo latiore, unguiculis parvis connatis. Coxæ posticæ elytra attingentes. Episternum metasternale parvum subtriangulare, postice angustatum et abbreviatum.

TYPE *E. sulcirostris*, sp. n.

The chief characters which distinguish this genus are the anterior narrowing of the rostrum, with its recurved apical margin, and the structure of the episterna of the metasternum. The sharp lateral deflection of the scrobes is also a striking character, which is otherwise only to be found in *Synaptocephalus*.

1. *Euonyx sulcirostris*, sp. n.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ –2 mm.

Brunneus aut piceus, pallide cervino- et cæcio-squamosus, reflexione submetallica.

Caput convexum, fronte lata, stria media angusta instructa. Rostrum unisulcatum, sulco in medio latiore, versus basin et apicem angustato, supra (velut in capite) setis brevibus suberectis dense obsitum. Antennæ ferruginæ, pallido-setosæ. Prothorax transversus, antice quam ad basin paulo tantum angustior, lateribus rotundatus, in medio latior, supra convexus, levis, dense squamosus et setis parvis suberectis obsitus. Elytra late ovata, in medio latiora, convexa, subtiliter punctato-striata, interstitiis latis, fere planis, setis albis parvis subdepressis seriatim dispositis. Pedes ferruginei, pallido-squamosi.

TRANSVAAL.

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

## 9. SYNAPTOCEPHALUS, Faust.

*Synaptocephalus*, Fst. S. e. Z. 1890, p. 185.—Type *S. kolbei*, Fst.

*Synopsis of Species.*

1. (6.) Eyes dorsal or subdorsal, forehead much narrower than the rostrum; prothorax with no trace of an ocular lobe or vibrissæ.
2. (3.) Rostrum tricarinate dorsally, not impressed laterally in front of the eye; scrobes continued right beneath the rostrum and almost meeting at its base . . . . . 1. *S. helleri*, sp. n.
3. (2.) Rostrum not carinate, with a more or less distinct central furrow and with an evident basal subtriangular impression just in front of the eye; scrobes shorter, ending on the side of the rostrum and not continued beneath it.
4. (5.) Eyes very close together, forehead not broader than the apex of the scape; base of elytra truncate, its external angles not projecting . . . . . 2. *S. kolbei*, Fst.
5. (4.) Eyes further apart, the forehead much broader than the apex of the scape; base of elytra broadly sinuate, its external angles projecting slightly forwards . . . . 3. *S. fausti*, sp. n.
6. (1.) Eyes entirely lateral, forehead much broader than the rostrum; prothorax with a faint lateral lobe and distinct postocular vibrissæ . . . . . 4. *S. jekeli*, Fst.

1. *Synptocephalus helleri*, sp. n.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Niger, viridi- aut subaureo-squamosus, squamis fuscis intermixtis; prothorax vittis tribus latis subdenudatis notatus.

Caput subconicum convexum, oculis subdorsalibus depressis approximatis, fronte quam clava antennarum angustiore. Rostrum rectum parallelum, longitudini prothoracis æquale, supra leviter tricarinatum, carinis antice abbreviatis; scrobes valde profundi, subtus ad basin rostri continuati et ibi approximati. Prothorax transversus subconicus, ad basin latior, antice valde angustatus, lateribus rotundatus, basi apiceque truncatus, antice ad latera nec lobatus nec fimbriatus, supra convexus, undique punctis parum profundis subconfluentibus instructus. Elytra ad basin leviter conjunctim sinuata, angulis externis non projectis, fortiter punctato-striata, interstitiis parum convexis.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

In general facies this species is extremely like *S. kolbei*, Fst.

2. *Synptocephalus kolbei*, Fst. S. e. Z. 1890, p. 186.

ZANZIBAR (*Müller*). GERMAN E. AFRICA: Usaramo, Mwiansi (*F. Stuhlmann*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

3. *Synptocephalus fausti*, sp. n.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Niger, squamulis densis pallide virescentibus undique obsitus.

Caput subconicum convexum, oculis sublateralibus depressis, fronte quam clava antennarum latiore, in medio tenuiter canaliculata.

Rostrum rectum parallelum, prothorace brevius, ad latera ante oculos triangulariter impressum, supra planum, canaliculo tenui antice abbreviato instructum; scrobes non sub rostro continuati, in ipso latere desinentes, postice minus profundi. Prothorax omnino similis ac in *S. helleri*, sed paulum latior et margine basali leviter sinuato. Elytra etiam velut in *S. helleri*, sed angulis externis baseos prominulis, squamositate densiore et pallidior.

WHITE NILE (*Richter*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

This species stood in Faust's collection under the MS. name of *S. viridis*, Fst. It quite resembles *S. kolbei*, Fst., in general facies.

4. *Synptocephalus jekeli*, Fst.

*Aosseterus jekeli*, Fst. Berl. ent. Zeit. 1886, p. 101.

N.W. RHODESIA: Leshumo (*Holub*), Zambesi River (*Dr. Bradshaw*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

The exact position of this species is doubtful, but it appears to me to have more characters in common with *Synptocephalus* than with *Aosseterus*, and it has certainly quite the distinctive facies of the former. In the following characters, which distinguish these two genera, *jekeli* agrees with *Synptocephalus*:—

*Synptocephalus*.—Corbels of posterior tibiæ narrowly cavernous; lateral margin of elytra with a small emargination near base for the reception of the head of the metasternal episternum; the suture of this episternum only visible at the extreme base; prothorax broadest at base, much narrower at apex; elytra not constricted at base.

*Aosseterus*.—Corbels of posterior tibiæ open; elytra not emarginate laterally near base; suture of metasternal episternum complete and distinct; prothorax scarcely narrower at apex than at base, its sides strongly rounded and broadest at middle; elytra shallowly constricted at base.

## 10. AOSSETERUS, Schh.

*Aosseterus*, Schh. Mant. Sec. Fam. Curc. p. 75 (1847).—Type *A. argentatus*, Fähr.

*Synopsis of Species.*

1. (2.) Eyes subcompressed, nearer together, the space between them narrower than that between the antennæ; apical lateral margin of prothorax without vibrissæ. . . . . 1. *A. strigirostris*, Fähr.
2. (1.) Eyes entirely lateral, convex, the space between them about twice as broad as that between the antennæ; prothorax with distinct vibrissæ.
3. (4.) Head with a fine central stria which is continued nearly to apex of rostrum; scrobe continued broadly up to the eye; size  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm. . . . . 2. *A. argentatus*, Fähr.
4. (3.) Head without a stria; rostrum with a fine stria on the apical half only; scrobe narrower, curved more downwards, and ending far from the eye; size 3 mm. . . . . 3. *A. melancholicus*, Fähr.

1. *Aosseterus strigirostris*, Fähr. Öfv. K. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1871, p. 11.

*Aosseterus cinerascens*, Fähr. *l. c.* p. 12.

S.E. AFRICA.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum, also the type of *cinerascens*.

After a careful examination of the type specimens I can find no character to warrant the recognition of *cinerascens* as a good species; it differs from the typical form only in its smaller size and more grey colouring.

2. *Aosseterus argentatus*, Fähr. *l. c.* p. 11.

TRANSVAAL (*Dr. Chew, A. Böttcher*).

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

3. *Aosseterus melancholicus*, Fähr. *l. c.* p. 12.

S.E. AFRICA.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

## 11. MYORRHINUS, Schh.

*Myorrhinus*, Schh. Disp. Meth. p. 213 (1826).—Type *M. albolineatus*, F

*Synopsis of Species.*

1. (2.) Funicle with joint 1 much shorter than 2; femora only slightly clavate. 1. *M. albolineatus*, F
2. (1.) Funicle with the two basal joints equal; femora strongly clavate. . . . . 2. *M. subrittatus*, Fairm.

1. *Myorrhinus albolineatus*, F. (*Curculio*) Ent. Syst. i. 2, p. 490 (1792); Oliv. Ent. v. 83, p. 423, pl. 23. fig. 322 (1807); Gyl., Schh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 531 (1836).

*Myorrhinus steveni*, Gyl. l. c. p. 530.

EUROPE.

TYPE (?).

2. *Myorrhinus subvittatus*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1866, p. 267.

ASIA MINOR.

TYPE (? in coll. Lédérer).

## 12. HAPTOMERUS, Faust.

*Haptomerus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1889, p. 142.—Type *H. lepidus*, Brullé.

### *Synopsis of Species.*

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (10.) Elytra without erect setæ; forehead not sulcate between the eyes; rostrum more slender, gradually dilated towards apex.  |                                   |
| 2. (5.) Second joint of funicle longer than first.  |                                   |
| 3. (4.) Third joint of funicle not longer than fourth; elytra more globose, the punctures coarser, the intervals narrower and more convex.  | 1. <i>H. siculus</i> , Kraatz.    |
| 4. (3.) Third joint of funicle longer than fourth; elytra more elongate, the punctures less coarse, the intervals broader and almost plane . . . . .  | 2. <i>H. lepidus</i> , Brullé.    |
| 5. (2.) First joint of funicle longer than second.  |                                   |
| 6. (7.) Scrobes sublateral, only partly visible from above, their lower edge not continued in front of the antennæ. Eyes situated apparently on the base of the rostrum.  | 3. <i>H. schneideri</i> , Kirsch. |
| 7. (6.) Scrobes dorsal, entirely visible from above, their lower edge continued almost to apex.   |                                   |
| 8. (9.) Eyes on vertex of head, their diameter being much longer than the space between them and the margin of the thorax; rostrum tricarinate basally, apical part bare, shiny, and with no central furrow; first joint of funicle elongate, simply clavate. . . . . | 4. <i>H. mashunus</i> , sp. n.    |
| 9. (8.) Eyes apparently on base of rostrum, their diameter being less than the  |                                   |

- space between them and the thorax; rostrum not carinate basally, apical part squamose and with a distinct central furrow; first joint of funicle triangular . . .
10. (1.) Elytra with longerect sete; forehead with a short furrow between the eyes; rostrum very stout, parallel-sided. The two basal joints of funicle subequal; rostrum with a distinct furrow from base to apex. 5. *H. limis*, Gyl.  
6. *H. natalis*, sp. n.

1. *Haptomerus siculus*, Kraatz (*Myorhinus*), B. e. Z. 1859, p. 56.

SICILY.

TYPE in the German National Entomological Museum.

2. *Haptomerus lepidus*, Brullé, Expéd. Mor. iii. p. 246.

E. EUROPE.

TYPE (?).

3. *Haptomerus schneideri*, Kirsch (*Myorrhinus*), Verh. nat. Ver. Brünn, 1879, p. 32.

CAUCASUS: Kiptschakh (*Oscar Schneider* and *Hans Leder*).

TYPE (?).

This species is unknown to me.

4. *Haptomerus mashunus*, sp. n.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ –4, lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Nigro-piceus, squamulis pallidis submetallicis parcis, versus dorsi marginem densioribus, indutus, macula parva pallida basali in interstitio elytrorum tertio; setis vix perspicendis.

Caput breviter subconicum, oculis magnis dorsalibus approximatis, prope marginem thoracis sitis. Rostrum elongatum minus crassum, versus apicem paulo ampliatus, valde arcuatum, supra post antennas tenniter tricarinatum, antice glabrum nitidum subtiliter punctulatum; scrobes dorsales, pæne ad oculos minus profunde extensi. Prothorax transversus, antice posticeque truncatus, lateribus rotundatus, in medio lator, versus apicem param angustatus, supra confertim subtiliter granulatus et æqualiter sparse squamosus. Elytra breviter ovata, humeris rotundatis, ante medium latiora, late et profunde punctato-striata, interstitiis angustis, marginibus inflexis omnino nudis.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE in the British Museum.



5. *Haptomerus limis*, Gyl. (*Myorhinus*), Schh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 532 (1836).

*Myorhinus incisirostris*, Gyl. l. c.

*Myorhinus setarius*, Fähr. op. cit. vii. 2, p. 421 (1843).

CAPE COLONY.

TYPES of all three forms in the Stockholm Museum.

After a prolonged examination of the unique type specimens I have failed to find any characters by which *incisirostris* and *setarius* can be distinguished from *limis*. The structural characters cited by Gyllenhal in the case of *incisirostris* arise simply from the fact that the type is entirely denuded of scales; while *setarius* differs from *limis* only in its much smaller size.

6. *Haptomerus natalis*, sp. n.

Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1$ – $1\frac{1}{5}$  mm.

Niger, squamis cinereis densis undique indutus, in elytris setis longis erectis parce obsitus.

Caput elongatum, antice productum, oculis depressis subdorsalibus approximatis, a thorace distantibus, inter se a sulco brevi separatis. Rostrum capite longius crassum arcuatum parallelum, ad basin non angustius quam caput ad oculos, supra a basi ad apicem evidenter unisulcatus; scrobes latissime sed parum profunde ad oculos continuati. Prothorax transversus, antice posticeque truncatus, lateribus leviter rotundatus, pone medium latior, versus apicem multo angustatus, supra convexus, dense æqualiter squamosus. Elytra breviter ovata, ad basin truncata, prope medium latiora, dense squamosa et tenuiter striata, sed in exemplo detricto evidenter punctato-striata, interstitiis latis nitidis impunctatis. Pedes breves validi dense squamosi, tarsi rufescentibus.

NATAL: Estcourt (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

13. ANATHRESA, gen. nov.

Caput breve, oculis subdorsalibus depressis approximatis. Rostrum elongatum arcuatum subparallelum, subtus nudum subcompressum; scrobes variabiles, aut subfoveiformes, aut ad oculos plus minus profunde continuati. Antennæ prope medium rostri insertæ, scapo fere recto, gradatim clavato, quam funiculo evidenter brevior, marginem posticum oculi attingente, funiculi articulis duobus basalibus subæqualibus, aut primo longiore. Prothorax transversus, antice truncatus et angustior. Elytra breviter ovata, punctato-striata. Pedes femoribus incrimibus, corbulis tibiæ posticarum apertis, tarsorum articulo primo subquadrato, quam tertio angustiore, unguiculis liberis.

TYPE *Myorrhinus globulosus*, Fähr.

The only essential character which distinguishes this genus from *Haptomerus* is the free tarsal claws.

*Synopsis of Species.*

1. (4.) Curvature of the forehead on the same level as that of the rostrum; scrobes continued backwards right up to the eye; first joint of funicle not longer than second; base of rostrum much narrower than the width of the head across the middle of the eyes.
2. (3.) Elytra without erect setæ; scrobes very deep posteriorly . . . . . 1. *A. calva*, sp. n.
3. (2.) Elytra with dense erect setæ; scrobes shallow posteriorly . . . . . 2. *A. longstaffi*, Mshl.
4. (1.) Forehead more or less elevated above the level of the rostrum; scrobes evanescent posteriorly; first joint of funicle longer than second; base of rostrum about as broad as the head across the middle of the eyes. Elytra with erect setæ.
5. (6.) Rostrum stouter, gibbous at the insertion of the antennæ, with a narrow central furrow (sometimes obsolete near the base), which is broader and deeper near the apex. . . . . 3. *A. globulosa*, Fähr.
6. (5.) Rostrum more slender, not gibbous at the insertion of the antennæ, convex above and without any central furrow. . . . . 4. *A. crenulosa*, Fähr.

1. *Anathresa calva*, sp. n.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{5}$  mm.

Niger, cinereo-viridi-squamosus, setis brevibus albis depressis obsitus.

Caput subglobosum, fronte supra rostrum non elevata. Rostrum supra planum, nec sulcatum nec carinatum; scrobes ante antennas anguste ad apicem continuati, postice late et profunde ad oculos extensi. Antennæ articulis funiculi duobus basalibus subæqualibus. Prothorax postice truncatus, lateribus valde rotundatus, in medio latior, supra subtilissime confertim punctatus. Elytra late ovata, ad basin truncata, postice acuminata, humeris rotundato-productis, supra tenuiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis latis subplanis. Pedes piceo-ferruginei, squamis et setis pallidis induti.

TRANSVAAL (*A. Böttcher*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

This species may be distinguished from all its congeners

by its larger size, its more roundly prominent shoulders, its very deep scrobes, and, finally, by the absence of erect setæ. The only specimen I have seen was kindly given to me by Dr. Walter Horn, of Berlin.

2. *Anathresa longstaffi*, Mshl. (*Myorhinus*) Proc. Zool. Soc. 1906, ii. p. 932 (1907).

CAPE COLONY: East London (*Dr. G. B. Longstaff*).  
TYPE in the Oxford Museum.

3. *Anathresa globulosa*, Fähr. (*Myorhinus*) Öfv. K. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1871, p. 221.

*Myorhinus setipennis*, Fähr. *l. c.*

MATABELELAND: Buluwayo (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum; also the type of *setipennis*.

After a careful comparison of the types I am satisfied that *setipennis* is merely the male of *globulosa*. Wahlberg's specimens were probably taken in the Transvaal.

4. *Anathresa crenulosa*, Fähr. (*Myorhinus*) *l. c.* p. 222.

CAFFRARIA (*Wahlberg*).

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

I have seen only the unique type.

#### 14. STEREORRHYNCHUS, Lac.

*Stereorrhynchus*, Lac. Gen. Col. vi. p. 371 (1863).

*Stenocephalus*, Schh. Mant. sec. Curc. 1847, p. 77 (nom. præocc.).

1. *Stereorrhynchus setipennis*, Fähr. Öfv. K. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1871, p. 220.

TRANSVAAL (*A. Böttcher*).

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

#### 15. UMZILA, gen. nov.

Caput antice elongatum, oculis dorsalibus approximatis longitudinalibus, quasi in basi rostri positis. Rostrum capite longius, parallelum, arcuatum, subtus nudum nitidum; scrobes dorsales, antice producti, postice parum profunde continuati. Antennæ subvalidæ, in medio rostri positæ, scapo fere recto, gradatim clavato, oculos superante, funiculi articulo primo quam secundo longiore, articulis apicalibus transversis. Prothorax transversus, antice et postice truncatus, lateribus rotundatus. Elytra late

ovata, evidenter punctato-striata, hispida. Pedes validi, femoribus muticis, corbulis tibiæ posticarum apertis, tarsorum articulo primo quam tertio angustiore, unguiculis liberis. Abdomen segmento primo postice emarginato, 2=3 et 4 simul sumptis. Sutura episternalis metasterni ad basin tantum videnda.

TYPE *Umzila swynnertonii*, sp. n.

This genus most nearly approaches *Malosomus*, Fst., from which it differs in the structure of the scrobes, the greater length of the rostrum as compared with the head, and the much shorter and thicker legs and antennæ.

### 1. *Umzila swynnertonii*, sp. n.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Niger, dense viridi-squamosus, unicolor, setis pallidis erectis confertim obsitis, abdomine cinereo-squamoso.

Caput convexum, fronte inter oculos evidenter striata. Rostrum supra dense squamosum, convexum, nec sulcatum nec carinatum. Antennæ piceo-ferruginæ, pallido-squamosæ. Prothorax lateribus rotundatus, antice posticeque angustatus, in medio lator, supra confertim evidenter punctatus. Elytra late ovata, ad basin truncata, humeris rotundatis; supra fortiter punctato-striata, interstitiis subplanis, setis brevibus erectis dense seriatim obsitis. Pedes picei, squamis cinereo-virescentibus induti.

GAZALAND: Chirinda Forest (*C. F. M. Swynnerton*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to my friend Mr. Swynnerton, who has made a very valuable collection of the animals and plants which occur in the highly interesting and isolated patch of primeval forest at Chirinda.

## 16. MALOSOMUS, Faust.

*Malosomus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1898, p. 279.—Type *M. lineatus*, Fst.

### *Synopsis of Species.*

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. (2.) Femora with a small tooth; each elytron with two bare black stripes. Elytra narrowly elongate; body with fine long erect hairs. . . . . | 1. <i>M. lineatus</i> , Fst.  |
| 2. (1.) Femora unarmed; elytra with uniform scaling.  |                               |
| 3. (4.) Prothorax with only a few widely scattered punctures; elytra elongate, oval, with long erect setæ throughout.                           | 2. <i>M. andrewesi</i> , Fst. |
| 4. (3.) Prothorax closely and distinctly punctured; elytra broadly ovate, the setæ in the basal half short and depressed.                       |                               |

5. (6.) Elytra with brownish-grey scaling and with short erect setæ on the declivity; posterior tibiæ very finely serrate internally; rostrum with a shallow central furrow in the apical half ..... 4. *M. abyssinicus*, sp. n.
6. (5.) Elytra with green scaling, the setæ minute and depressed throughout; posterior tibiæ not serrate internally; rostrum with only a shallow fovea between the antennæ ..... 3. *M. arabicus*, sp. n.

1. *Malosomus lineatus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1898, p. 279.

S. INDIA: Belgaum (*H. E. Andrewes*).  
TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

2. *Malosomus andrewesi*, Fst. l. c. p. 280.

S. INDIA: Belgaum (*H. E. Andrewes*).  
TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

3. *Malosomus arabicus*, sp. n.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Piceus, squamulis viridibus undique vestitus, setis paucis minutis depressis obsitus.

Caput valde elongatum, oculis quasi in rostro sitis, dorsalibus subcontiguis depressis longitudinalibus, fronte canaliculo parvo pone oculos insculpta. Rostrum capite non longius, ad basin non angustius quam caput ad oculos, supra convexum, nec carinatum nec sulcatum, subtus nudum nitidum. Antennæ valde tenues, rufo-piceæ; funiculi articulus primus secundo multo longior. Prothorax transversus, basi apiceque truncatus, lateribus rotundato-ampliatus, in medio latior, supra confertim punctatus, linea media levior. Elytra ovata, ad basin subtruncata, humeris obliquis, fortiter punctato-sulcata, interstitiis latis subplanis. Pedes flavo-rufi, squamis pallidis parce induti, tibiis posticis interne non serratis.

ARABIA: Yemen (*coll. Fry*).  
TYPE in the British Museum.

4. *Malosomus abyssinicus*, sp. n.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Nigro-piceus, squamulis fusco-cinereis undique vestitus, in elytris setis brevibus, versus basin depressis, versus apicem erectis, obsitus. Caput et rostrum ut in *M. arabico*, sed hoc sulco parum profundo versus apicem instructum. Prothorax etiam ut in *M. arabico*, sed punctis majoribus minus approximatis instructus.

Elytra late ovata, ad basin leviter emarginata, humeris rotundatis, evidenter punctato-striata, interstitiis latis subplanis. Pedes rufo-picci, cinereo-squamosi, tibiis posticis interne subtiliter serratis.

ABYSSINIA (*coll. Bowring*).

TYPE in the British Museum.

### 17. ATMESIA, Pasc.

*Atmesia*, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc. x. p. 433 (1870).—Type *A. marginata*, Pasc.

#### *Synopsis of Species.*

1. (2.) Rostrum with a very fine central stria; sides of prothorax scarcely narrowed behind middle, the posterior angles strongly produced backwards; elytra with sparse erect setæ; colour pale sandy with a metallic reflection, pronotum with three black stripes, the elytra variegated dorsally with irregular black markings . . . . . 1. *A. marginata*, Pasc.
2. (1.) Rostrum with a broad central furrow; sides of prothorax strongly narrowed behind middle, the posterior angles not produced; elytra with minute scale-like setæ; colour uniform greenish-grey throughout. . . . . 2. *A. glaucina*, Pasc.

1. *Atmesia marginata*, Pasc. *l. c.* p. 469, pl. xviii. fig. 3.

S. AUSTRALIA: Gawler.

TYPE in the British Museum.

2. *Atmesia glaucina*, Pasc. *op. cit.* xi. p. 446 (1872).

W. AUSTRALIA: Nicol Bay.

TYPE in the British Museum.

### 18. OPSEORRHINUS, Fst. (*emend.*).

*Opseorrhinus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1898, p. 280.

1. *Opseorrhinus globulus*, Fst. *l. c.* p. 281.

INDIA: Belgaum (*H. E. Andrewes*), Kanara (*T. Bell*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

## 19. EUPHALIA, Pasc.

*Euphalia*, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc. x. p. 467 (1870).

1. *Euphalia pardalis*, Pasc. l. c. p. 468.

W. AUSTRALIA: Nicol Bay.

TYPE in the British Museum.

## 20. TANYRRHYNCHUS, Schh.

*Tanyrrhynchus*, Schh. Disp. meth. p. 212 (1826).—Type *T. strigirostris*, Sparrm.

Owing to the unfortunate lack of adequate material, I am unable to give a synopsis of the species of this difficult genus. Of the fifteen species described by Boheman the types of no less than six have been lost. I have seen no example of *T. asiaticus*, Ménétr., from Turkestan, or *T. viridis*, Fst. (D. e. Z. 1889, p. 144), from India; but it is probable that they do not really belong to the genus, for all the remaining species are entirely confined to Cape Colony. *T. costirostris*, Boh., and *T. biguttatus*, Boh., belong to the genus *Stramia*, Mshl. With these exceptions the list of species given in the Munich Catalogue remains unaltered.

## 21. EREMNODES, gen. nov.

Caput subglobosum, oculis lateralibus depressis. Rostrum a capite non separatum, thorace paulum longius, arcuatum, subtus nudum nitidum subcompressum, supra simpliciter convexum et squamosum; scrobes sub dorsales, late et profunde ad apicem continuati, postice angustati et minus profundi, oculos vix attingentes. Antennae longae, scapo oculum superante, funiculi articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore, articulis apicalibus non transversis, clava magna elongata. Prothorax transversus, antice et postice truncatus, prope apicem leviter constrictus. Elytra ovata, ad basin truncata, humeris nullis, leviter punctato-striata. Pedes sat validi, femoribus inermibus, corbulis tibi arum posticarum apertis, tarsorum unguiculis connatis. Abdominis segmentum primum postice truncatum, 2=3+4; epimeron mesosternale vix perspicendum; episternum metasternale angustum, sed distinctum.

TYPE *Tanyrrhynchus*? *pusillus*, Fst.

1. *Eremnodes pusillus*, Fst. D. e. Z. 1889, p. 144.

MADAGASCAR (*Dr. Pipitz*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

## 22. EPHIMEROSTYLUS, Fst.

*Ephimerostylus*, Fst. S. e. Z. 1894, p. 146.—Type, *E. theryi*, Fst.

*Synopsis of Species.*

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. (2.) Colour piceous, without scaling, but with thin, brown, recumbent pubescence; elytra without erect setæ . . . . .   | 1. <i>E. theryi</i> , Fst.    |
| 2. (1.) Colour shining black, with dense green or golden scaling, the elytra with the intervals 1, 4, and 5 more or less denuded; elytra with long, erect, pale setæ . . . . . | 2. <i>E. elegans</i> , sp. n. |

1. *Ephimerostylus theryi*, Fst. *l. c.* p. 147.

ABYSSINIA: Alitiena, Erytrea (*Thery*).

TYPE in the Dresden Museum.

2. *Ephimerostylus elegans*, sp. n.

Long. 5-5½, lat. 2-2½ mm.

Niger, squamis viridibus aut aureis dense indutus, elytrorum interstitiis 1, 4 et 5 plus minus denudatis micantibus; in elytris setis longis erectis pallidis obsitus.

Caput elongatum subconicum, fronte inter oculos leviter impressa aut striata, oculis subdorsalibus approximatis parum convexis. Rostrum capite longius, parallelum, supra squamosum, inter scrobes indistincte tricarinatum, subtus nudum nitidum impunctatum; scrobes antice elongato-foveiformes, sed postice late et sat profunde ad oculos continuati, undique viridi-squamosi. Antennæ prope apicem insertæ, valde tenues et elongatæ, ferrugineæ. Prothorax transversus, antice et postice truncatus, lateribus rotundatus, in medio latior, supra subcoriaceus, granulis parvis depressis obsitus, in medio baseos interdum longitudinaliter impressus. Elytra elongato-ovata, ad basin subtruncata, evidenter punctato-striata, interstitiis subplanis vix aciculatis. Pedes elongati, nigri, dense viridi- aut aureo-squamosi, tibiis subtus pilis longis fimbriatis.

♂ angustior, tibiis anticis longioribus tenuioribus magis curvatis, tibiis posticis interne sinuatis et complanatis, tibiaram pilis multo longioribus; ♀ tibiis posticis interne subtiliter serratis.

MASHONALAND: Salisbury (*G. A. K. M.*); Gwibi River (*H. Dobbie*).

TYPES, ♂ ♀, in the British Museum.

## 23. NASTOMMA, gen. nov.

Caput subquadratum, antice paulo attenuatum, oculis lateralibus depressis. Rostrum a capite stria transversa angulata separatum,



thoraco vix brevius, versus apicem paulo angustius, subtus fere nudum, fortiter punctatum; scrobes dorsales, antice profundi curvati, apicem fere attingentes, postice late et minus profunde ad oculos continuati ibique squamosi. Antennæ prope apicem insertæ, elongatæ, scapo curvato clavato, apicem thoracis superante, funiculi articulo secundo quam primo multo longiore, articulis apicalibus elongatis. Prothorax transversus, antice posticeque truncatus. Elytra ovata, humeris nullis, ad basin subtruncata, evidentiter punctato-striata. Pedes sat validi, femoribus clavatis inermibus, tibiis fere rectis, apice inermibus, corbulis posticis apertis, tarsorum articulo primo lato (tertio fere æquali), secundo angustiore sed lato triangulari, unguiculis liberis. Abdominis segmentum primum postice truncatum, secundum brevius quam 3+4; sutura episterni metasternalis ad basin tantum perspicienda.

TYPE *Sciobius squamulosus*, Boh.

The species upon which this genus is founded cannot remain in *Sciobius*, because the mandibular scar is entirely wanting. The maxillæ are not exposed laterally, but the palpi are partially visible beyond the apex of the mentum.

1. *Nastomma squamulosa*, Boh. (*Sciobius*), Schh. Gen. Cure. vii. 1, p. 194 (1843); Marshall, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1906, i. p. 274.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

III.—*The Collections of William John Burchell, D.C.L., in the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum.*

- IV. *On the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera collected by W. J. Burchell in Brazil, 1825-1830.* By CORA B. SANDERS, of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

[Continued from ser. 7, vol. xiii. p. 371.]

#### IV. MORPHINÆ.

THE following paper contains an account of the Morphinæ and Brassolinæ collected by Burchell in Brazil. The notes of habits and modes of flight are not only of the deepest interest on account of their early date, but even more from their intrinsic value and the precision conferred by the